

Listing of Claims

1. (Presently Amended) An infusor system for administering medications to a venous blood vessel in the body of a patient comprising:

a flexible, elongated delivery tube having opposite ends, one of said ends couplable to a supply of liquid medication, said supply being remote from a venous blood vessel chosen from a pudic vein, an internal pudic vein, and an external pudic vein;

a delivery component coupled to the other of said ends, said delivery component adaptable to be placed in confronting relationship with said venous blood vessel so that medication from said supply may be introduced directly into said venous blood vessel and distributed in the body of the patient; and

a pressure-altering device, the pressure-altering device being positionable on the patient body for increasing pressure within the body of the patient to cause reversal of blood flow in Batson's Plexus to thereby deliver medication via said reversal of blood flow.

2. (Original) The infusor system of claim 1, wherein said delivery component is selected from the group consisting of a venous needle and an indwelling venous catheter.

3. (Original) The infusor system of claim 1, wherein said delivery component is adapted to be placed in confronting relationship with a venous blood vessel of the superficial or sacral venous system of the human body.

4. (Original) The infusor system of claim 3, wherein said venous blood vessel is selected from the group consisting of a femoral vein, a deep epigastric vein, a deep circumflex iliac vein, an internal iliac vein, an internal pubic vein, a pudic vein, an internal pudic vein, an external pudic vein, a common iliac vein, a spermatic vein, a dorsal vein of the penis, an inguinal vein, a pudendal vein, a pubic vein, and a genitofemoral vein.

5. (Original) The infusor system of claim 1, wherein said supply of liquid medication further includes an apparatus adapted to store said supply of liquid medication and/or deliver said supply of liquid medication to said tube, the apparatus being selected from the group consisting of an IV bag and a pump.

6. (Original) The infusor system of claim 1, further comprising an injection site operatively connected to said tube for receiving a syringe for injecting bolus dosages of medication into said tube.

7. (Original) The infusor system of claim 1, wherein said tube further includes a valve for allowing flow of said liquid medication in only one direction in said tube from said supply of liquid medication to said delivery component.

8. (Original) The infusor system of claim 1, wherein said liquid medication is selected from the group consisting of chemotherapeutic medications, steroids, anesthetics, opioids, antibiotics, mannitol, anti-spasticity drugs, narcotic analgesics, and non-narcotic analgesics.

9. (Original) The infusor system of claim 1, wherein said pressure to be increased in the patient body is intraabdominal pressure.

10. (Original) The infusor system of claim 9, wherein said pressure-altering device is selected from the group consisting of an abdominal binder and an abdominal restraint.

11. (Original) The infusor system of claim 9, wherein said intraabdominal pressure is increased to at least 30 mm Hg.

12. (Original) The infusor system of claim 9, wherein said intraabdominal pressure is in a range of about 15 mm Hg to about 150 mm Hg.

13. (Presently Amended) A method of administering medications to a patient comprising:

a flexible, elongated delivery tube having opposite ends, one of said ends couplable to a supply of liquid medication, said supply being remote from a venous blood vessel chosen from a pudic vein, an internal pudic vein, and an external pudic vein, a delivery component coupled to the other of said ends, said delivery component adaptable to be placed in confronting relationship with said venous blood vessel so that medication from said supply may be introduced directly into said venous blood vessel and distributed in the body of the patient, and a pressure-altering device, the pressure-altering device being positionable on the patient body for increasing pressure in the body of the patient;

positioning said delivery component in confronting relationship with a said venous blood vessel of the patient;

increasing pressure in the body of the patient to cause reversal of blood flow in Batson's Plexus to thereby deliver medication via said reversal of blood flow; and

delivering medication through said tube and into the said venous blood vessel of said patient.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein delivering medication further comprises providing a delivery apparatus and initiating flow of medication to said tube.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein said delivery apparatus includes an injection site operatively connected to said tube, and initiating flow of medication further comprises inserting a syringe housing medication into said injection site and injecting said medication from said syringe to said tube.

16. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein said delivery apparatus is an IV bag housing said supply of liquid medication and initiating flow of medication further comprises coupling said IV bag to said tube.

17. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein said delivery apparatus is a pump, and initiating flow of medication further comprises operatively connecting said pump to both said tube and said supply such that said pump directs medication from said supply to said tube.

18. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein increasing pressure in the body of a patient further comprises increasing intraabdominal pressure.

19. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein said pressure-altering device is selected from the group consisting of an abdominal binder and an abdominal restraint.

20. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising increasing intraabdominal pressure to at least 30 mm Hg.

21. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising increasing intraabdominal pressure to a range of about 15 mm Hg to about 150 mm Hg.

22. (Original) The method of claim 13, further including coupling one end of said tube to said supply of liquid medication.

23. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein said venous blood vessel is selected from the group consisting of a femoral vein, a deep epigastric vein, a deep circumflex iliac vein, an internal iliac vein, an internal pudic vein, a common iliac vein, a spermatic vein, a dorsal vein of the penis, an inguinal vein, a pudendal vein, a pudic vein, and a genitofemoral vein.

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24. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein said supply of liquid medication is delivered to a spinal region of the body selected from the group consisting of a vertebral bone, an epidural space, and intrathecal space, and a spinal cord.

25. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein said delivery tube is further inserted up into the vertebrovenous plexus region.

26. (Original) The method of claim 25, further comprising aspirating or sampling venous blood.

27. (Presently Amended) A method of administering medications to a patient comprising:

a flexible, elongated delivery tube having opposite ends, one of said ends couplable to a supply of liquid medication, said supply being remote from a venous blood vessel chosen from a pudic vein, an internal pudic vein, and an external pudic vein, a delivery component coupled to the other of said ends, said delivery component adaptable to be placed in confronting relationship with said venous blood vessel so that medication from said supply may be introduced directly into said venous blood vessel and distributed in the body of the patient, and a pressure-altering device, the pressure-altering device being positionable on the patient body for increasing pressure in the body of the patient;

positioning said delivery component in confronting relationship with a said venous blood vessel of the patient;

increasing pressure in the body of the patient to cause reversal of blood flow in Batson's Plexus;

inserting said delivery tube into the vertebrovenous plexus region of the body of the patient; and

aspirating or sampling venous blood.